he Indiana State Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 1.575.

lineation of the mental tortures of a man

doomed to execution. The contest between

the two opposite schools reached its climax

when on February 26, 1830, the drama of

"Hernani" was produced at the Theater

Francais. In 1831 Hugo won another dra-

GENERAL NEWS.

. The Apache Outbreak to be Suppressed -Contract to Furnish Postage Stamps for Four Years.

The Presbyterian General Assembly Discussing Judge Drake's Resolution on Roman Catholic Baptism.

NEWS OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

Various Appointments Made- The Outbreak of the Apache Indians-An Order for Its Suppression -Stamp Contracts, Etc.

Washington, May 25 .- Leach Montgomery, of California, was to-day formally appointed Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department. The President to-day appointed the following named Presidential Postmasters: J. E. Eichholtz, at Sunbury, Pa., vice Jacob Rohrbach, commission expired; Jacob Odell, at Youngstown, N. Y., vice M. D. Raymond, commission expired; Samuel Smock, at Fon Du Lac, Wis., vice George E. Sutherland, suspended upon an Inspector's report, showing the Postmaster had paid to a clerk employed in his office (his penhew) the sum of \$5 per week as salary for him as clerk in the Postoffice when his services as such clerk in the Postoffice were only nominal and onnecessary; John J. Dudley, at Newport, N. H., vice George W. Nourse, suspended for selling money orders on credit in violation of the postal regula-

A telegram in regard to the recent Indian entbreak, of which the following is a copy, was to-day sent to the commanding Generals of the Division of the Pacific and of the

Use every exertion possible, and call for all ansistance of Federal troops you may require to supsho: test time possible, and every precaution taken to prevent their occurrence in the future. By or-

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General. The above order is the result of a conference between the Prosident, the Secretary of War and Mr. Oliver S. Teall, of New York,

this merning. In view of the alleged prevalence of yellow fever in the Northern Mexican States, the Secretary of the Treasury has been requested to reappoint the Sanitary Inspectors at the border line of Arizona. He will probably comply with the request.

The Postmaster General has awarded to the American Bank Note Company, of New York, the contract for furnishing postage stamps for the next four years at \$101 516 82 per annum for ordinary stamps (which will be printed entirely by steam) and \$2,442 79 for stage due and other wave of stamps, making a total of \$103,850 61 per annum. The gross bid of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which was the next lowest bid, was 39, and the work was to have been executed by a combination of steam and band work. Samples of steam work of the found to be fully equal to the requirements of the Department. The price paid for ordinary stamps under the new contract will be 6 09 100 cents per 1,000. against 9 19-100 cents under the present contract. As nearly 4 000,000,000 stamps are required annually to meet the needs of this service, the saving of three cents per 1,000 during the next four years will show a considerable saving in this item of expendi-

Professor Ryley says the seventeen-year locusts whose visit he has predicted, are harmless to growing crops, and do no injury except to the twigs of the forest and fruit trees. Wherever young orchards have been planted on land which has been cleared during the last seventeen years the trees are liable to suffer somewhat, but it is probable that kerosene spray upon these trees will protect them. The ordinary locust, which is destructive to growing crops, has jaws which cut, while the seventeen year specie, more properly called the cloads, has only a beak through which he sucks his nourishment. The issue of standard silver dollars from

the mints during the week ended May 23 The Treasury Committee appointed to open bids for furnishing distinctive paper for use in printing United States notes and other securities met this morning. Two bids only were received, one from the present contractors, Crane & Co., of Dalton, Mass., sud the other from the Parsons Pager Company of Holyoke Mass. It is not expected that the award will be made until after the

return of Secretary Manning. The President has designated either Frank O'Neil or James Trace, of St. Louis, or both, to take custody of Maxwell, the suspected murderer of Pretter, upon their arrival in New Zealand. In the extradition papers which arrived in Washington to-day, the gentlemen were named by the Governor of

Missourt for the purpose. A dispatch was received at the department this afternson, saying that your Schock had been suffering from mental depression for seversi days prior to his suicide. The early part of last week an intimate friend of the oung officer in this city received a letter from him, in which there was no indication of depressed spirits. Schook is said to have seen engaged to a young lady in this country

who was recently merried, and friends attribute the suicide to this disappointment, The excess of the value of exports over imports of merchandise was as follows: During the four months ended April 39 852 747,618. in the ten months end-d April 30 \$162,096,351. Secretary Lamar has declined to raview the decision of his predecessor, refusing to sene an order for the survey of Arsenai

Island, opposite St. Louis. Secretary Lamar has ordered the stopping of payments on the work of improving Hot Springs Creek in Arkansas. Of the appropristion of 860,000 over \$40,000 have been expended.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS. Ideas Regarding Absolute Rest Only Rela-

tive.

Special to the Sentinel. WASHINGT IN, May 23 -In the matter of removals and appointments the present administration has deceived the very elect. "Knock and it shall be opened unto you," was interpreted as a special message from Grover Cleveland to the Democratic applicants for Federal office. While Senator Vorbees was determined that Bayless W. Hanna should be recognized, he wished something for that gentleman worthy his talents and accomdishments. "To leave the country," he argued, "would be the heights of folly both for corself and the party. There is wisdom in gearing four horses to haul what a wheelbarrow might convey." To foorhees' great surprise, however, Hanns did not egard the matter in that light, and replied: "A oreign mission, after all, I am constrained to betieve, would be more agreeable, as it would allow me a period of absolute rest." The answer to this prious observation was a loud, heartfelt laugh, ne normal gravity of a United States Senator had completely given away, and his merriment echoed

among the corridors of the Capitol. "Rest, man, absolute reat! To my ewn positive knowled to you have been enjoying a period of absolute rest for the last forty years.

Both Mr. Holman and Mr. Hendricks began public life early. Both have shown remarkable staying qualities, and there has been something more than a mere political affinity between them. One evening as I sat with Mr. Holman, he explained: "I'es, from almost boyhood, I may say, a strong friendship has existed between Mr. Hendrichs and myself. He was the son of a Presbyterian deacon, and my father was a Baptist preacher. We were together in the Constitutional Conven-We were together in the Constitutional Conven tion, and occupied adjoining rooms in the primative Indianapolis boarding house of that period. In short, we were chums. Hendricks lived in Shelbyville at the time. Mrs. Hendricks came frequently to see him, bringing their boy, certainly one of the brightest little fellows I ever learned to love. Morgan was their baby's name and the memory of the romps I have taken with "Morgy" yields me pleasure yet. Then Mrs. Headricks became a very agreeable person to me and the strongest character of confidential relations were established between her and Mrs. Holman. Thus our families became attached in mutual friendship. In addition to this, no public ques-tion of moment has arisen on which Mr. Hendricks and myself have materially differed, have always supported him."

ANOTHER FRINDSHIP Schuyler Colfax held an appointive office in the enstitution Convention-something like Minute Clerk, if my memory is not at fault. Further than that he never had a connection with the General Assembly of Indiana. He was the proprietor of a paper at South Bend at the time. His fairness and indelity in a reportorial capacity, sparing no labor tost the members might appear correct upon the record, was the beginning of several personal friendships, that endured in spite of political

differences through life. AN INTERVIEW. I called upon Joe Nichols this morning at the Postoffice Department and met Richard J. Bright A friend was going abroad, for whom Mr. Bright desired to get a letter of introduction to the American Minister in Paris. Mr. Bayard was unacquainted with Mr. Bright's friend, and Mr. Bright happens to be unacquainted with the American Minister in Paris; but the introduction was brought around all right. In a closed carriage with Mr. Bright, and well

under way to the Department of State, a reference from me brough; out this story of his management of the Indianapolis Sentinel. "I kept an account," he said, "and it was ex-scily thirtien persons that George Harding, as city editor, brought to the paper for belligerant purposes" Harding was city editor of the Sentinel under Bright no longer than a year.
"How many fights did you have."

"I never had a fight about anything that ap-peared in the paper. They just came around looking for the man that wrote that piece, and, strange mexico. These outrages must be stooped in the naving fully forgiven him, a majority becoming

> People with grievances against publication have had a new revelation sines Mr. Bright's day. Ceasing to make hostile-demon strations, they now appeal to the red-eved law: but the court records reveal that the editor experiences no more embarrassment from liber suits than be formerly did from abranched chaement. The next generation when a truth is old will keep mum; if an unfair article appears he will ask and have accorded him the privilege of a personal explanation. The coming man will neither want to whip the editor nor sae for slaufer. The coming editor, true to the instincts of his ancestors in journalism, will strive to get at he truth—the immortal, seaven-born truta—a trus foundation upon which the angels and the

reporters take their stand. Entering the Secretary's room, Mr. Bayard was alking very earnestly to a diplomatic looking in dividual whom I afterward learned was a Civi Service Commissioner. I heard Mr. Bayard say 'A man may possess all the knowledge of a cycl pedia and still be a fool." As a matter of fact Mr. Esyard used the vizorous sjective that usually tells the kind of a fool a fellow is, but I never lacd to see that in print. "A man," he continued. may have well earned a diploma and still be a certain duty, owing to a lack of barmony with the ing the letter that Mr. Bright gave him, Mr. Bayand wrote to the American Minister at Parls: This sentleman is warmly recommended to me by my friend. Richard J. Bright. Please show him filicial courtesies." Hitherto there have been but passing few Americans shown official courtesics abroad. Mr. Bright was expecting nothing of the kind: but the friend, who happens, I believe, to be a Chicago man, is in lucz, and chanced upon

the right lead. INTERESTING NATIONAL NEWS. Mark of Respect to Ex-Secretary Freling.

huysen-The Dolphin to Have Another

Test-Secretary Whitney's

Letter. WASHINGTON, May 23.-The President to-day ap-

pointed Michael M. Phelan, of Missouri, to be Consul General of the United States at Halifax. The Department of State is closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Secre-Appointments: To be United States Marshal, Walter H. Bunn, for the Northern District of New

York; to be United Stytes Attorneys, Henry W. McCory, for the Western District of Tennessee; John E. Carland, for the Territory of Idaho; John Cripps Wickliff, for the District of Kentucky. Secretary Whitney has issued an order abolishing the Board of Detail created October last by ex-

Secretary Chandler. Secretary Whitney is determined that the dispatch boat Dolphin shail be thoroughly tested ba-fore he comes to any decision regarding her. The oliowing is a copy of a letter which he has sent to r. John Roach, of New York, her builder: "You will, I think recognize that the perform-ances of the Dolphin thus far impose upon me the duty of exercising an unusual degree of eaution in dealing with her. What would have been reasonable pruderce in me some weeks since would not be so now. It is quite possible that the difficulties encountered in making her go through a triel trip may have been due to accident and temporary causes, but you would not now expect her to be accepted without you having an opportunity to demonstrate beyond all question the high character of her work. I understood you to sesent to this proposition in our conversation yes-terday, and while I do not understand you now to claim for her the speed nor the horse-power contemplated, you do insis: that so far as your part is concerned the plans have been properly executed. I have given orders, in accordance with our arrangement yesterday for a further trial to be had, under similar coud tions to that of last Thursday, the 28th inst. In addition to this, I must ask that she be put to a similar run at see on such day as you may name. I do not insist upon her full horse power, or after knots' speed upon this latter trial if deemed by you too trying upon her new machinery. A speed of twelve knots will answer the conditions under which I wish to place her. She should be loa led o something near her lines, and the expense of this latter trial will be paid by the Government in

The Postmaster General to day awarded to the Holyoke Envelope Company, of Holyoke, Mass, the contract for supplying the official envelopes required by the department during the next distal year. Upon the basis of consumption last year, namely, \$2.836,200 envelopes, the saving by the new contract will be \$43.457. The President made the following appointments to day: Ex-Senator Edward G. Rose, of New Mexico, to be Governor of the Tarritory of New Maxi-co; Mars Taylor, of Dakota, to be Sur-veyor General of Dakota; Mark W. She-fe, Register of the Land Office at Watertown, Dak.; D. L. Brandle, Receiver of Public Moneys at Wateriown, Dake: ex-Senator Thomas W. Tipton, of Nebraska, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Bloomington, Neb : A. C. Braunstetter, of Idaho, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Boise City, Idaho; A. C. Jones, of Oregon, Receiver of Public Moneys at Rosabury, Ore: William L. Townshend, of Oregon, receiver of public moneys at Lake View, Ore,: Matthew H. Maynard, of Michigan, receiver of public moneys at Marquette, Mich.; William C. Russell, of Louisians, receiver of public moneys at Natchitoches, La.; H. M. Bickel, of Kansas, receiver of public moneys at Larned Kas.

Postmaster General Vilas has taken up his residence at No. 27 Iowa street, where he was joined to day by his wife and daughters, An Indiana Pastmester of the fourth-class. Public Moreys at Bloomington, Neb ; A. C. Braun-

ters. An Indiana Pastmester of the fourth-class whose resignation was received to day, states that he was appointed during Polk's administration and has served continuously forcy years. He recommends a Democrat as his successor. The Postmaster General to-day made about 100 appointments of fourth class Postmasters. It is understood that many of the appointments were made to fill vacancies caused by the removal of Virginia postmusters.

CAPITAL GOSSIP. Items of Interest to Indianiaus-The President Takes Ex-Senator McDonald HOW PRIENDSHIP GROWS, Out Riding.

> Special to the Sentines. WASHINGTON, May 24 .- Hon. John W. Stoll and State Senator Eli Brown will remain several days. There is nothing in the outlook to discourage Mr. Stoll's candidacy for Public Printer. He will talk to-morrow with the President.

interview with Mr. Cleveland to-day at 12 m. The President and the distinguished Indianish were seen to drive out together at | the girls had already leape 1 to their death. At this hour (9 p. m.) they are still together, A number of friends are awaiting Mr. Mo-Donald's return at the Rigge House.

Congressman Matson has secured eighteen removals in his district. This is the first blood in the way of removals. The following named gentlemen have been appointed Postmesters: Lewis H. Gamble, Brooklyn; Samuel D Speliman, Gosport; V. P. Rhinehart, Patrickeburg; Ignatius F. Shannon, Reccoon; George W. Hansal, Bainbridge; C. C. Foster, Coverdale; Emmett L. Washburn, Mondays: A. D. Ralston, Nineveb; Milton E. Thomas Marton; Herry McNary, Fillmore; I. F. Smithey, Whiteland; George W. Kirk, Kirksville: Leven O. Miller, Hope; Sylvester Parsly, Beanblossom; James P. Hogan, Brownsburg; Edwin W. Callis, Mar-

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY Judge Brake's Resolution Against the Validity of Roman Catholic Sap-

tism Discussed.

CINCINNATI, May 25 .- At the Presbyteriaa General Assembly this morning S. B. Bell, D. D., of Missouri, offered resolutions against Sunday newspapers, and committing the church to the policy of "what is commonly known as prohibition." These resolutions were referred to the Committee on Temperance and Church Policy.

Church, was invited to a seat on the plat- | the floor to reach his window and close it. form and was received by the Moderator, the

Assembly standing. ported that the total receipts for the year were \$116,220 Under the care of this board are 198 churches, with 11,372 communicants, 194 Sabbath-schools and 13,439 schotars. During the year 1,008 members have been added to these churches.

Rev. R. H. Allen, D. D., of Pittsburg, Secretary of the board, delivered a stirring ad dress which was frequently applanded. He was followed be H. N. Payne, of lowe, who was Colonel of a colored regiment during the late war.

This afternoon Judge Drake's Roman Catholic resolution is the special order. The assembly having previously adopted mnanimously the report of the Judicial Committee, to which was referred Mr. Bradshaw's appeal from the Synod of New York, recommending that the appeal be dismissed on the ground that the previous deliverances of the General Assembly have left with the sessions the right to decide upon the validity of Roman Catholic bap tiem in particular cases. This appeal was based on the requirement of Princeton Church that an applicant who had been baptized in the Catholic Church should be re-baptized.

At 3 p. m., when Judge Drake's resolution against the validity of Roman baptism was he yielded the floor, asking some opponent open the debate, and that he be allowed to close. Dr. Alexander, Profes sor in the theological seminary of San Francisco spoke in opposition to the resolution. He said it was useless, as it would not be a deliverance but simply an expression of opinion for those voting. It was mischievous, since by passing it, we would make ourselves the laughing stock of the world. It is more papal than all the Popes combined. It involves a misrepresentation of the standards, seconding to which the "visible church" is composed of all those who profess the true religion. This resolution denies the validity of the baptism administered to millions of persons, who have come into the Protestant Church from the Roman Catholic Church, and never received

Dr. E H. Nevin followed at some length, showing in what the corruptions of the Roman Catholic Church consisted. Dr. Schaff offered a substitute for the resolution to the effect that the Roman Catholic Church, though currupt and teaching many unscriptural errors, yet, retaining the Holy Scripture's ancient creeds, with all the fundamental truths of Christianity, is still a branch of the visible Church of Christ, and, therefore, the sacrament of haptism administered by that church, with the right to baptize, is true and valid Christian baptism, which can not and ought not to be repeated. Dr. Schaff spoke in favor of the substitute by showing from the history of the church that baptism administered in the hame of the Trinity with the proper intention, re-

any other baptism.

CINCINNATI'S FIRE HORROR.

gardless of the character of the one admin-

istering it, had always been considered valid.

Further debate was postponed until to-

Seventeen Lives Lost in a Ten Minutes Fire -An Avenue of Escape Close at Hand Unheeded.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—This city has had its share of shocking disasters, but never har one happened where such a pitiful loss of life has occurred as that of to-day with so lit-The Assistant Attorney General of the Postoffice | the occasion. In less than fifteen minutes Department is now considering the proper classification of the cheap literature published periodically, but containing a complete novel in every issue, known as library publications.

The fatal blunder began, sixteen or sevice the fatal blunder began, sixteen or sevice entern periods periods. Looking over the recovering. the time was, there were displays of thought. Professor Odlum Jamps From the Breok. ful heroism that saved two lives, but one of the beroes lost his own life. At 1:3) th's afternoon, Mr. J. A. Green, city editor of the Times-Star, upon going up the stairway to his office, saw dense clouds of smake issuing from the rear windows of the building No. 19 and 21 West Sixth street and immediately telephoned to the fire department. An alarm of fire brought the engines almost building from front and rear it was not fifteen minutes until the fire was so much under control that Chief Engineer Wisby was able to reach the fifth or top floor. But he was too late to rescue the girls employed there, and to his horror he found ten dead bodies lying with their hands to their faces, and faces blackened and distorted in death. counted ten girls lying upon benches, It has now been fairly ascertained that the fire started from a can of benzine on the sec
bridge sent up a cry of horror when they saw

ond floor, near the elevator shaft. The shaft | the reaches to the top of the building, and from | the. the third story to the fifth, it was encircled by a wooden stairway, which was the only means of access to these floors. The elevator shaft, to add to its combustibility, was surrounded with a thin wooden lattice work. The fourth floor was a storage and waste room, and the fifth was the folding room. young man, consin of the proprietor, ran up st the mement was clear of shipping. the stairway to the fifth floor to give warning to the girls. Instantly, almost, he Hon. Joseph E. McDonald was accorded an treat was cut off. What he did interview with Mr. Cleveland to-day at 12 for the frightened girls could only be told by the glimpses that could be seen of him at the smeking window, whence four of 1 p. m., and return to the White House at 4. J. R. Kinsley's son and his foreman had gone to the roof of their building, adjoining this on the west, and knowing the girls were imprisoned on the floor below, they procured a of a meteor, his red suit making him easily rope and lowered it to the window where discernable for a long distance. When within Sullivan was. He instantly greeped it, and fastening one of the girls to it, helped her out of the window, and Kinsley and Shrader lowered her to the sidewalk. The rope was fastened it to another girl and sent her down safely. The rops came a third time, and as | it was impossible to change its course. Hall the other girls by this time were all suffo- a second later, with a mighty splash that cated or were afraid to venture, Sallivan | threw up the water on all sides as if torn being lowered when, as he was half way down, the flames shot out of a windswand he fell head foremost to the to the place where the body fell, and sidewalk in the presence of a horrified crowd of people who had witnessed his heroism window a large colored man heroically tried to catch them, and so break their fall. He nearly lost his life in the attempt. Within wagons were called into use to carry away

the wounded and alll d. As well as can be ascertained there were about fifty occupants of the buildings, of whom twenty or twenty-five were girls, in the fifth story. The boys were on the second and third floors, and this accounts for their escape. All agree that the spread of the fiames was almost instantaneous. Mr. Kinsley, who ran to his upper floors in the rear, where the flames were in danger of ceming through his windows, found the Bishop Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal | smoke so dense he that he had to crawl on All this white there was an ayenue of escape The Standing Committee on Freedmen re- | they could have reached from a beach standing beside the wall, and once on the roof they could have reached other buildings with perfect ease The lack of ready accesto this place lost all these liver. The fire was almost insignificant. That wooden stairway around the elevator shaft is not burned so as to be useless or even unsafe yet the flames seem to have pervaded all the floors and to have ruined all the paper and other light and combustible material.

SWIFT JUSTICE.

An Assault on a Young Woman Speedily Followed by the Arrest, Conviction, and Sentence of the Culprit.

UTICA, N. Y., May 24,-Near Lee Centre, a

quiet village twenty miles from this city, was

committed last week Thursday a crime such as Central New York has seldom to report. Te-day the man who committed it is on huway to a long residence in State Prison. Cons Bartlett, aged twenty years, a handsoms and very popular woman, the daughter of Harvey Bartlett, a farmer of good circumstances, teaches the school of the district in which she resides. The school-house is a mile and a half from her father's house, which distance she is accostomed to walk in good weather. Thursday evening when going home from school she was way aid by Albert Ford, aged twenty-five, an employe on the farm of William Sheldon, of Lee, criminally aspanited, and robbed of her watch and other lewelry. She tried to escare by running. but he caught her. She screamed and he selzed her by the throat, threatening to kill ber it she made further outcry. Toe gir! begged the rascal to take her wa'ch and jeweis and relass ber, but in vain. Miss Bartlatt had neverseen Ford before, but on reaching home her father recognized the fellow from the description and immediately start dont to capture him. He recured a warrant for the arrest of Ford, and, with a constable and two neighbors, went to Sheldon's house, where he learned that gord was a married man and resided in a tenement on the farm. He and his wife were in bed when the party reached the tenement, and when the constable demanded admittance the wife opened the door, saying: "I suppose have comeafter that watch?" Ford had told his wife that he found the watch in a watering trough along the road. Mr. Bartlett identified the watch as his daughter's. Ford was taken to Bartlett's house and war at once recognized as her assailant by Miss Cors. He protested his innocence and declared he then saw the girl for the first time in his life. Arraigned the next day, he pleaded "Not guilty," but, on the testimouy of his victim, was held for appearance before the Grand Jury. That body convened in this city the following Wednesday, three days ago, and found two indictments against Ford-one for raps and the other for bighway robbery. While on his way to jail the day after the crime Ford unguardedly admitted his guilt to Constable Olcott, and when called to tions existing between myself and my worthy opto the indictments before Judge Kennedy, the fellow. by advice from his counsel, pleaded guilty. Sentence was deferred till to day by request of counsel, when he was sentenced to thirty years in Auburn Prison-twenty years for rape and ten years for robbery. Ford said nothing, nor did he appear to be at all affected by he senterc. That he was not lynched by the enraged citizens of Lee Center was due to the counsel of Mr. Bartlett, who berought his neighbors to let the law deal with the man. Miss Bartlett has been confined to her after the fatal blunder began, sixteen or sev | bed ever since the assault, but is reported

A FATAL LEAP.

lyn Bridge Into the River-Be Died Before Beaching the Shore.

New York, May 10.—This afternoon a cab entered the New York entrance of the Brooklyn bridge, and was driven to the middle of the great span. Here the driver pulled up, and two men got out and began instantly and as the firemen could reach the | to climb the railing. Before they had reached the top, a bridge policeman came running toward them, brandishing his clCb, and ordering them to "get down and thot." While he was talking wath the young men, a covered wagon containing Professor Robert E Odlam and a compan-The Chief said, in speaking of it: "The ion, stopped about a bundred feet behind house is not burned out. In fact, the fire the cab. Quickly divesting himself of the was chiefly in the fifth story. In the smoke blue fiannel coat, in which he was ion, stopped about a bundred feet behind dressed. Professor Odlum, clad in red tables and other things—some on the flar. Shirt and trunks, jumped from the Their clothing was not burned, but carriage and sprang lightly to the railing the skin on the backs of their hands. He quickly reached the top, and polsing was scorched. It was a terrible sight, the himself for a moment, he stood erect and

prepare to plunge off Protessor into the river, 135 bridge feet beneath his feet. The policeman, whose attention had now been directed from the Boynton, rushed toward the Pro fessor Before he had gone a dozen feet Professor Odlum, without a moment's besitation, had leaped out from the railing into the air. He held one band above his head As soon as the fire started, John Sultivan, a sa a rudder to guide him. The river below A tug and a schooner floated laxly in the stream several hundred yards below found he was too late to get them down the pridge. The tug was filled with reporters and club men. Boynton stood near the prow, anxiously watching the bridge. The

moment Professor Odlum's body was seen to

leave the railing Harry A. Dixon, the actor, started a watch, which he held in his hand, in order to time the descent. For nearly a hundred test the Professor came down all right, feet first, and he shot downward with the speed thirty feet of the water his body began to turn. As it realizing his danger, Professor Odlum brought down his hand with a warlike motion to aid him in recovering his balbrought up and Sullivan again quickly | sace. The movement was however made too late. His body had now turned so far that

fastened the rope to his own body and was with a shell, Professor Odlum's body struck the water or one side and sank out of sight. The tug burriedly pushed itself forward Capton Boynton, after seeing that life preservers had been thrown out When the girls were jumping from the into the water, sprang over the side of the bost, and waited for the body to come to the surface. Soon he saw the white face of the Professor rising from the water, and a moten minutes after the fire began the patrol | ment later was by his side. Saizing a lifepreserver near by, be placed it beneath the body of the insensible Professor. Blond, mingled with froth, came from the mouth of the daring man. Row boats soon came to the rescue, and Professor Odlum was taken from the water. A few minutes later he was transferred to the tug, and restoratives were applied. After considerable rubbing, the eyes of the Professor opened "What kind of a jump did I make?" he whispered. "First-class, my boy." replied Boyton; but he was insensible again before the words had hardly left his lips. The tug s'eamed hastily to her alo, and just as the shore was reached a shudder passed through Which the banic stricken girls did not think | the trame of the Professor, and then, after of. It was an opening in the coof which | breathing heavily once or twice, his heart stopped beating, and be was pronounced dead. The body was taken ashore and conveyed to the undertakera. Professor Rorbert E. Odlum was formerly the Professor. of a swimming school, but latterly has been a c'erk in Willard's Hotel. It has been his smbition to jump from the Brooklyn Bridge. He made the attempt once before the bridge was completed, but was prevented from carrying out his scheme by the policeman. He

before reaching the water He was thirtythree years old and unmarried. ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

General Logan Elected to the United States Senate-His Speech on the Occasion.

was three and one-balf seconds in the air

EHRINGIELD, Ill., May 10.-In the joint session of the Legislature there was a great jam in the Bouse, both on the floor and in the galleries. Fifty-one Senators and 103 Representatives were present. When the vote was taken a dead silence provailed. The Democrats refused to vote. The Republicen Senators all voted for Logan, giving him twenty-six votes. Ruger's vote was received with cheers. When Republican Sing was called, in a long speech explaining his position, he voted for Logan under protest, and the announcement was received with the wildest cheers. This gave the vote of 103 for Logan. On the call of the absentees, the Democrats voted, and solidly, for Judge Lambert Tree. After the roll call, Baker, McNary, McAliney, Caldwell, Quinn and Crafts changed their votes to Charles B Farwell. Barry (Democrat) changed his vote to John A. Legan, and the wildest confusion prevailed. This insures his election. The roll call was proceeded with after a time, the Democrats attempting to elect Farwell (Republican) hoping to get some Republican

Barry withdrew his vote from Logan, but stated he would not allow any other Republican but Logan to be elected. 3:30 p. m.-No Republican support went to Farwell and Speaker Haines finally annonneed the vote, declaring Logan elected. Upon the announcement of the vote General Logan was called for, and, being con-

ducted to the Speaker's deak, spoke as GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REP-RESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS-1 CORgratulate you upon having brought to a con-clusion this most remarkable contest, which has been going on for nearly four months. I have no words to express my gratitude to the Pepresenta tives of this great State of Illinois for the compil-ment they have paid me to-day. Saving been elected for the third time to represent this great State in the Senate of the United States, I hope I have so acted and deported myself in the position before as to bring no discredit upon myself, my party. State and country, and my past history is the only guarantee I can give for my future course. From the deepest recess of my bolom I sgain thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me There is no position on earth which could be more gratifying than to represent this great State in this contest, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, which has been an unusually close and heated one. I am proud to state that nothing has transpired to mar the friendly relaponent For thirty years this gentleman and my-self have been friends, and I trust we shall always continue such. [Loud obsers.] I believe there never has been a contest between two persons waged more earnestly for their parcies than this and the mutual relations remain so pleasant. I respect Mr. Morrison politically and socially, and I am proud to say we are friends, and sincerely hope we may ever be friends. As to the other gentleman who was my op-ponent for a time, I can say nothing snaipst him. nor would I want to. Mr. Tree and myself lived neighbors for many years in Chicago, and I have always had the high, est respect for him. He made as good a contest coming late into the field, and being a little short of votes, as he could mak. For him I have nothing but respect. In conclusion, gentlemen, I desire to say that, no matter what may have occurred during this contest, it has been carried on in a spirit of fairness. No such contact has ever been known in this country before, and it has an peared strange to me that there has been so little excitement and bitterness exhibited. It is remarkable, I say, even in a contest which has hasted so long, and been so close, that there is so little bitterness of feeling displayed, and I desire to say that in representing this state of filinos in United States Senate I shall ever try to do that which seems to me to be my duty, representing my party and my constituents fairly and honestly. [Cheers.] I leave here baving no bitter feeling toward anyone who may have opposed me. I respect a man who will stand by his creeds and his friends, and I expect no more from others accorded to me. If I go to Washington, I do not go there with any fire burning in my bosom or a feeling of antagonism toward any party or the present administration. I shall endeavor to represent you fairly and honestly and stand by you in all which I believe is right. Gentlemen, sgain I thank you. I tender you my most profound thanks. I have not before repaid, nor can I repay you for the manner in which you have stood by me in this Legislature and State. I shall ever remember it and endeavor to prove worthy of the trust you have this day reposed in me. Thanking you again, I hope you will learn in the future that the wrong man has not been elected. [Cheers and applause.] leave here baying no bitter feeling toward anyone

owner of daily newspapers in Freeport and Rock Island, Ill, and the founder of the Eagle at Cork, Ireland, is dead.

DEATH OF VICTOR HUGO.

France Will Spread Berself to Honor the Dead Poet and Most Hinstrions Citizen,

Paris, May 22.-Victor Hugo died at half past 1 o'clock this afternoon, The ministry will request the Chamber of Deputies to adjourn as a token of respect to

the memory of the deceased. It is reported that M. Hugo bequeathed his manuscript to France, and that he left it to the Republic to select a burial place for his remains and to decide as to the form of his funeral.

Victor Hugo's condition was so manifestly worse this morning that his death was re- cessful. His literary reputation had seported as certain to take place in a few cured his election to the French Academy hours. When this fact became known, Cardinal Guidhert, the Archbishop of Paris, sant specially to Hugo's residence, offering to distinction in literature, he now indulged in visit him and administer spiritual aid and the rites of the Catholic Church. M. Lockrey; the post's son-in-law, who was in attendance at the death-bed when the Cardinal's proffer came, replied for Hugo, declining, with thanks, the Archbishop's tender, and saying for the dying man: "Victor Hugo is expecting death, but does not desire

the services of a priest." The Government proposes a civil funeral | denounced the reactionary tendencies of the for Victor Hugo at the expense of the State. The newspapers of Paris appear in mourning this evening It is believed that the funeral will be the grandest seen in France for a century.

The poet was sketched as he lay on his death bed, by the great painter Bonnet, who will transfer to canvas the impression In the Senate, M. Leroyer delivered an en-

logy on Hugo. The speaker said for the past sixty years Victor Hugo had been the admiration of France and the world. He had now entered immertality. His giory belonged to to the French Government, to remove to the no party, but to all men. Prime Minister Brisson delivered an enlogy

in the Chamber of Deputies. He said the whole nation mourned the loss of Victor Hugo, and moved that the funeral be conducted at the State's expense. The motion was greeted with applause. The Senate and Chamber adjourned in re-

spect to the death of Hugo. It is stated that M. Hugo passed through a long and terrible agony before death. It is proposed to inter the poet's ren in the Pantheon, and that the day of the fu- | that of any of his previous works. An illusneral be declared a day of national mourning, on which all the Government offices, the schools and the theaters shall be closed.

Various Tributes to the Ganius and Work of the Dead Foet by Different Nations. Etc.

LONDON, May 23.-The Times devotes an additional article to the death of Victor Hugo. In this it says: "This event is one that touches the whole civilized world. Victor Hugo was, by common consent, the greatest poet since Goothe. To all, even to realists in literature, the chief of the Romanticists was, until the last, a being regarded differently from other men. Posterity will doubtless modify this judgment, but will at the same time admit that much may be urged in its sup-

The Standard says: "Victor Bugo did not attain the highest literary rank, but he was a generous and megnicent lyrist, whose music will long haunt the ear of mankind."

BERLIN, May 23.—The news of Victor Hugo's death was received here with numerous expressions of grief and sympathy on the part of city cated Germans. These attribute Hugo's and Germany feeling to a spirit of genuine patriotism Panis, May 28.—President Grevy has sent to M. Lockroy, son-in-law of Victor Hugo, a letter of condolence. M. Allain Targe, Minister of the In-terior, has authorized the friends of Victor Hugo to allow the poet's remains to lie in state for three days under the Arcade de Triomphe. The body will be conveyed thither to morrow and placed on a catafalque. Hugo bequeathed \$10,000 to the poor. He left a request that his body should be conveyed to the grave in a "pauper's hearse," without any religious rites. In the document containing this request Hugo affirms his belief in God. A fund for a National monument for the dead poet has already been opened. It is not definitely decided when the tuneral will occur, but it will probably not take place before Wednesday.

VICTOR BUGO. Death of a Noted Man-An Entertaining

Outline of His Life Work, Victor Hugo died yesterday afternoon at his home in Paris, France. Victor Marie Hugo was born in Besancon, February 26, ernment to quit Brussels he went to London, 1802. The son of an officer whose duties and, after the condemnation of the leaders called him out of France, he was carried in childhood to Elbs, Carsica, Switzerland and Italy. In 1809, he was taken to Paris; and here for two years, under the exclusive supervision of his mother and the care of an old priest, he commenced his classical studies in company with an elder brother, Eugene, and a young girl, who afterward became his wife. In 1811, his father having been made General and appointed Major. On May 10 of that year he commenced, in domo of Joseph Bonaparte, the new King o' Spain, Victor went to Madrid and entered the Seminary of Nobles with a view of becoming one of the pages of Joseph; but subsequent events defeated this design. In 1812 Madame Hugo returned to Paris with her two sons, and had their classical education continued by the same clergyman who had already instructed them. On the fall of the Empire a separation took place between the General and his wife, and thenceforth the young man was placed entirely under the control of the former. He entered a private academy to prepare himself for admission to the Polytechnic School. Here he evinced some taste and ability for mathematics, but a much stronger inclination toward poetry, and his first poem gave promise of such talent that his father was finally persuaded to allow him to follow literature as his vocation. In 1817 he presented to the French Academy a poem upon | translating with considerable success the "Les avantages de l'etude " He afterward sonneis of Shakepeare into French, began in won three prizes in succession at the Toulouse | 1859 a translation of his Ironatic works, academy of floral games His first volume of "Odes et Ballades (1822) created a sen et tion. Two novels, "Han d'Islande" (1823) and "Bog Jargal" (1825), exhibited him as an original and forcible prose writer, but already displayed that pre dilection for the horrible and monstrous which characterizes most of his greater productions. His second volume of "Odes et Ballades" appeared in 1826. About this period, in conjunction with Sainte Benve, Antoine and Emile Deschamps, A. de Vig ney, Bonlanger, the painter, and David, the sculptor, he formed a literary association called the 'Cenacle," in the meetings of which new literary and artistic doctrines were debated. They also established a periodical called "La Muse Francaise," which attracted little attention. The drama of "Cromwell" (1827), although unsuitable for the stage, was presented as a specimen of the literary reforms aimed at by the new school; but it had much less importance than the preface, which was a treaties on esthetics. Thenceforth Victor Hugo was the acknowledged leader of the romanticists, who

matic triumph with "Marion Delerme," while his lyrical poems, "Les fauilles d'automne," and his novel, "Notre Dame de Paris," were received with enthusiasm. The performance of his dramas, "Le roi e amuse" (1832), "Lucrece Borgia" and "Marie Tudor" (1883), "Angels, tyran de Padone" (1835), "Les voix interieures" (1837), and "Les rayons et les interieures" (1840) were highly popular; and his miscellaneous writings, Claude Gueux," "Etude zur Mirabeau, "Litterateure et philosophie melees" (1834), and "Le Rhin" (1842) were scarcely less sucin 1841, potwithstanding the opposition of the members attached to the old classic school; and having thus reached the highest political aspirations, which was partly gratified by his being created in 1845 a Peer of France by King Louis Phillippe. On the revolution of 1848, he was elected a Daputy to the Constituent Assembly, where he generally voted with the Conservative party. On his re election to the Legislative Assembly, he evinced more democratic and socialistic tendencies. In vahement speeches he majority, and the secret policy of President Louis Napoleon. On the coup d'etat of December 2, 1851, Hugo was among those Deputies who vainly attempted to assert the rights of the Assembly and to preserve the Constution. His conduct led to his proscription; he took refuge in the Island of Jersey, where, while resuming his liferary parsnits, he continued his opposition to Louis Napoleen, publishing "Napoleon la Petit" (1852), and his bitter eatires, "Les Chatimente" (1853). Two years later he was compelled, on account of some hostile manifestations island of Guernsey. He refused to accept the amnesty offered to political exiles in 1859, In 1856 he published "Les Contemplations," a collection of lyrical and personal posms, and in 1859 "La Legende des Siecles" (two vols, 8yo.), a series of poems mainly of an epical character. "Les Miserables," a romance which had been announced several years before, appeared in nine languages simultaneously at Paris, London, Brussels, Madrid, Berlin, St Petersburg, Turin and New York (April, 1862). Its success equalled trated edition, published in parts (Paris, 1863-'5), stiained a sale of 150,000 copies. 1865 he published "Chansons des Rues et des Bois." in which all of the peculiarities of the author were exhibited in an exaggerated degree, "Les Tralailleurs de la Mer" (1866) was also very popular; but "L'homme Qui Rit" (1869), in which the author's fondness for monsirous creatures was carried to its height, did not attain so great a success. In 1869 he again refused to avail himself of the privilege of returning to France afforded him by the Emperor's prociamation of amnesty of August 15. He published in the Rappel a protest against the plebiscite of May 8, 1870, ratifying the new reforms of the Em pire, the violence of which caused it to be officially condemned. After the fall of the Emperor and the proclamation of the new republic, he returned to Paris and soon after issued an address to the Germans, calling upon them to proclaim a German Republic, On February 8, 1871, he was elected one of the forty-three Representatives of the Daparlment of the Seine in the National Assembly. He there vehemently opposed the parliamentary treaty of peace between France and Germany. This aroused against him the anger of the party of "the Right," and on March 8, when he attempted to address the Assembly, the opposition was so violent that he left the tribune and immediately resigned his seat. Returning to Paris when the insurrection of the Commune broke, out, he vainly protested in the Rappel against the destruction of the Vendome column, and soon after went to Brussels, where on May 26 he wrote a letter protesting against the course of the Belgian Government in regard to the insurgents of Paris, and offering an anylum to the soldiers of the Commune. This excited the hostility of the Belgian Government and of the pepulace of Brussels; his house was surrounded in the night by a mob and he escaped only by the intervention of the police. Being required by the Govof the Commune, he returned to Paris and interceded with M. Thiers energetically, though vainly, in behalf of Rossel, Rochefort and others of the Communist leaders. At the election in Paris on January 7, 1872, he was presented by all the radical newspapers as their candidate, but was defeated. During the siege of Paris a new edition of "Les Chatiments' was published, and more than 100 000 copies were sold. In 1872 he published a volume of poetry, entitled "L'Annee Terridepicting the misfortunes of France. comrany with his son Francais and others, the publication of a democratic journal called "Le Peuple Souverain." His latest novel, 'Quarrevingt-treize" (1874) relates to the war in Vendee, and introduces Robespierre. Danton and Marat. It was published simultaneously in French, English, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Portugese, Duch, Hungarian and other langues, Hugo deriving 80. 000 francs from these translations alone. The latest edition of Hugo's works, complete to the time of publication, was published in Paris in 1862 63 in 20 vols., 12 mo. Two of his sons, Charles Victor (born in 1826, died March 16, 1871) and Francois Victor (born in died December 26, 1873), gnished themselves as puni's of the Charlemage College, and in 1848-50 contributed to the newspaper L'Evenement, which supported the politics of their father. The elder, on account of an article on the death

literary man. Assassinated on His Way Home. New ORLEANS, May 25 .- A special to the Times Democrat from Shubut, Miss, says that Phil Stevens, while on his way home on Saturday night last, was assaminated by Ken Brazier and John Parker. The trouble grew out of a slight given Stevens by Brezier's sister. About 200 persons are scouring the woods for the assessins.

penalty, was sentenced to six months im-

prisonment. Both accompanied their father

in his exile, and directed their leisure hours

to literature. Charles published several light

novels, among which "La Boheme Doree"

was especially successful. Francois, after

which he completed in 1865. The brothers

returned to France in 1869 and commenced

the publication of the Rappel, in company

with Rochefort, who, however, soon sepa-

rated from them. Francois, at the time of

his death, had nearly completed an edition

of a posthumous work by his brother Charles,

"Les Hommes de l'exil." One of the two

brothers of Victor Hugo, Jules Abel (born

in 1808, died in 1855), deserves mention as a

Welsh Mountain Residents. LANCASTER, Pa., May 25 .- The nine resi-

dents of the Welsh Mountains recently ar-Chicago, May 25.—John W. Potter, a Democratic leader in Northern Illinois, the disciplination were strengthened in 1828 by were given a hearing this morning and all the publication of "Les Orientales." "Le Dernier Jour D'un Condamne," which fol-lewed, fascinated the public by its vivid dewere discharged with the exception of Mart Buzzard and Henderson Marshal, who were bound over for trial.